EXPUBLISHED LETTERS OF THE GREAT STATESMAN, LAWYER, AND ORATOR.

Ris Appreciation of Historie Scenes and Aspostations - Announcing Mrs Second Marstore to Caroline Le Roy-Webster at Work on a Case-Cathoun Bin Greatest Intellectual Antagonist-Their Views of the Constitution Compared and Contrasted,

The 18th day of January, 1804, was the 1024 anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster.
All who are familiar with his history are aware one of his most intimate friends was Meriaw, a young lawyer in Fryeburg, who was Mr. Webster's roommate when the Pryeling Academy. "Here, Mr. Mercaw, was laid the foundation of that friendship which, by his generous indulhas remained constant and uninterauted to the time of his death, not withstandhe very great changes which occurred to our palative positions, by reason of his conelevation from one grade of honor to another to I bouttained a standing from which human greatness knows no progress."

lat Erysturg attained the full development of manhard. Neither the physical nor intellectual expression of his countenance had become so striking as in subsequent life. His cheeks n, and his check bones high. There was nothing especially noticeable about him except his full, steady, large, and searching Nahody could see those eyes and ever forget their appearance, or him who possessed His gentleness, modesty, and social hands won for him the good will of his acquaintances and pupits."

I am indebted to Mr. McGaw's daughter. L'oster of Bangor, for copies of two letters from Mr. Webster to her father, which have never been before published. The first was written in October, 1828, soon after the death of his first wife, who died in New York on Jan. 21, 1828. Mr. Webster had been elected to the Senate for the first time in June, 1877. I extract from the first volume of my life of him the following paragraph:



WEBSTER'S STATUE IN BOSTON.

"But the honor which had come to Mr. Webster by the general voice of the people of Massachusetts, and with the approbation of the whole country, was not to be shared by her who had been the proud and happy partner of all his advances in public consideration, nd who had adorned every circle, private or official, into which he had conducted her since the day when their lives were united in a little New Hampshire village. In the summer of 1827 Mrs. Webster's health had not been good, but she had apparently been restored by the air of Sandwich, where they had passe several weeks. When they left Boston in the latter part of November to proceed to Washington she was again far from well. Still, it was not then imagined that she was suffering from a fatal malady. The journey to New York increased her debility, and on their arrival in this city a consultation by Dr. Post and Dr. Perkins resulted in a very unfavorable opinion of the case. Its progress to the sad termination, and alternations of hope and discouragement, the patient resignation of the sufferer, and the bearing of him who was to in the correspondence of those trring months of December and January."

BOSTON, Oct. 11, '28,

"My DEAR PRIEND: I thank you for your letter of Sept. 20, detailing the incidents of your tour. It has enabled me to go pretty accurate ly over your track, and I have followed you, by the means of it, repeatedly from Boston round by the west and home to Bangor. I well understand how you should feel excited by visiting such places as Kingabridge, White Plains, Bemis Heights. I never knew a man yet, nor a woman either, with a sound head and a good heart, that was not more or less under the sewer which those local associations exercise. It is true that place in these things is originally



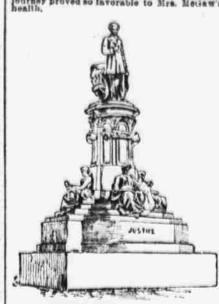
WEESTER'S STATUE IN CENTRAL PARK accidental; battles might have been fought elsewhere, as well as at Saratoga or Benningnevertheless, here they were fought, nature does not allow us to over the scene of such events with teliference, unless we have a good share of bluntness and stupidity, or unless the scenes themselves have become familiar by frequent visits to them. For my part I love them all, and all such as ther. An old drum hangs up nate chamber of Massachusetts, taken in the Hessians at Hennington, and I do not think I ever went into the room without turnag to look at it. And that reminds me to say malerial of which my father picked up on and he gut away from that same field of Benof h. If I thought either of my boys would alue them fifty years hence, if he should

day we parted here was, in truth, very is day we parted here was, in truth, very trached Falmouth at evening, very enhancisted by the heat and fatigue. The norming we embarked for Nantucket, and could leading the there is affected week, diagrations all the time, and hurrying entered in order to heaten our stay, soil heat in good deal too much of both in a spec, and after irreturned from the life was a month before I felt nuite well, a weak an month before I felt nuite well, a weak and after irreturned from the life was a month before I felt nuite well, a weak and repease have at length acceptable presentation. My health is now and I shall have occasion for all of it for each month or two, during which profession gardeness are usually most pressing than and Edward are still at Boscowen, and Edward are still at Boscowen, end of this month, they will come hours. is seen me spire, and after I returned from the limits which was a month before I felt quite welltender weather and repease have at length are concellabled by restoration. My health is now good and I shall have occasion for all of it for the shall ment her seed of the restoration of the shall ment her seed of the restoration of the shall ment her seed of the restoration of the shall ward are still at Boscowea. Although of the well come house, and the their intig cousins with them. Mrelength of the ments there will come house, and the their intig cousins with them. Mrelength of the ments there will come house, and the their intig cousins with them. Mrelength of the ments there will come house, and the their intig cousins with them. Mrelength of the cousins with the courts and the broadhows here for a month or two, while the bidders have been the courts and the residuance. My present purpose is not to be a stead haste to depart for washington.

so long I believe I would begin to flog

thiese some urgent public duty should require it. In the present condition of my household, it is a great object to shorten my absence as, far as I well cas.

I rejoice that you found your little daughter and your other connections well, and that the journey proved so favorable to Mrs. Medaw's health.



CALHOUR'S STATUE IN CHARLESTON.

"Nothing is better. I think, than a tour of that sort, once in a while, to places not before visited, and to the midst of society a little different from that in our own circle. It is not only gratifying, at the moment, but furnishes many things to think about and talk over for a long time. The mind requires occasionally a supply of new ideas, or else it is likely to get out of stock. New books, or books never read before, will sometimes enable the inner man to gratify himself with a change of ideas, which are his diet; and a visit to new sceness and new circles often does the same thing more effectually. For my part I journeya good deal, but it is all on the beaten track from lieaten to Washington. Once we made an exception, and went as you know, to Ningars; it was a high gratification. I advise you to keep your eye on such a tour at some time hereafter. Why is it not a sort of duty, before, we leave this world. Though wondrous fair, to see all the wonders which it is fairly in our power to see, and by beholding them to derive a new scilement to our veneration and aloration of the Deity? I confess that natural religion, that conviction of the existence and perfection of the Deity which the contemplation of natural objects produces, grows daily more and more impressive on my mind.

But I must stop, or I shall write a sermon. Adeu. I have not written so tediously long a letter in a twelvemonth.

Give overy good wish of my heart to your wife, and, as we Yorkers say, the same to yourself. Yours very truly.

Mr. Webster once told me an amusing story about the professional visit to Nantucket.

Mr. Webster once told me an amusing story about the professional visit to Nantucket which is referred to in the foregoing letter. In those days marine insurance companies seldom paid a less without contesting it in the courts. The Boston companies were particularly weary of paying claims asserted by the owners of well ships on the Island of Nantucket. A certain shrewd Quaker, whom I shall call Mr. Broadbrim, came up to Hoston and called at Mr. Webster's office. The following dialogue ensued: and called at Mr. Webster's office. The following dialogus ensued:

Mr. B.—Friend Webster, what will thee charge for going to Nantucket at the term of the Supreme Court and trying as many insurance cases as I may wish to employ thee in?

Mr. W.—Well, Irleand B. It is rather a novel priposition. How many cases are there?

Mr. B.—I have one case of my own, and my neighbors have three others. They have put their cases into my hands to prosecute.

Mr. W.—Well, I will go for \$1,000 retaining fee, paid down, and my expenses. You may sublet me for such amounts as you please.

The result was that honest Mr. B. got enough out of his neighbors' cases to enable him to have his own case tried by the greatest commercial lawyer in the country for nothing.

ANNOUNCING HIS SECOND MARRIAGE. ANNOUNCING HIS SECOND MARRIAGE.

"Boston, Nov. 18, 1829.

"My Dear Sir: I have a thousand thanks to give you and Mrs. McGaw for your kind invitation to have Julia with you for the winter. I assure you there are no persons living to whom I would more cheerfully give such a pleage of confidence. I know you would both love her for her own sake, as for her father's and mother's also: but Julia is at present so exceedingly well situated and so attached to her present condition, that it seems it would



be wrong to change it. She has passed the summer at Brookline with Mrs. Lee Eliza Buckminster), and had her instruction from Miss Searle, a young lady of our acquaintance of the best character and qualifications, who lives at Brookline with her mother and sisters. Julia has become quite attached to her, and, now that Mrs. Lee has come into town for the winter, Miss Searle has taken her aitogether to herself. In addition to being in an excellent family and having good means of instruction, she is near town, so that her Uncle Paige and other friends can see her frequently in my absence. Under these circumstances, with hearty and repeated thanks for your friendship and kindness, I have concluded to leave her where she is.

And now, my dear sir, I must tell you and Mrs. McGaw tin confidence) a little news-nothing less than my expectation of being again married. The affair is not of long standing, but it looks so much like terminating in a marriage that I may venture to mention it to you-to ge ne further until you shall hear it from other quarters. The lady is Miss Caroline Lefloy of New York, ased 31 years, or thereabouts. She is the daughter of a highly reputable gentleman, now some years retired from merceantile business. Mrs. McLaw will want to know all about her. What I can say is that she is amiable, discreet, prudent, with enough of personal comelliness to satisfy me, and of the most excellent character and principles. With this account of the lady your wife must rest content till she has the means of personal acquaintance, which I sincerely hope may happen scon. Tell her she will be sure to like her. Whether this same lady will go to Washington the distribute of the individual her and to return for hor to New York about Christmas, are secrets worth knowing, but which are not known to me. I shall endeavor to set forth strongly the inconvenience of a winter journey from W. to N. Y. and back.

Thope to get away on the 27th inst. and intend taking Julia to New York to make a little visit to Mrs. Ferkins and for



HOW WEDSTER WORKED UP & CASE. The following account is given by Mr. Tick-nor of Mr. Webster's argument in the case of

ment the next morning. He was astonshed at the intelligence, for he had supposed that after the hariff question should have been disposed of he would still have ten days to prepare himself. for this formidable conflict, in which the constitutionality of the laws of New York, granting a steamboat mornopoly of its tide waters, would be decided. He brought has seech on the tariff to a conclusion as speedlijf as he could, and hurried home to make such preparation for the great haw argument as the shortness of the notice would permit. He had then taken no local since his morning breakfast, but instead of dining he took a molecular disease of medicine, and went awoke, do and to seech, at the and without other refreshment went immediately for work. To use his own phrace, the tapes had not been off the capers for more than a year. He worked all hight, and as behal told me more than once, be thought he never on any occasion had so completely had his fasting and medicine done their work. At J. A. M. after eleven hours of continuous intellectual effort, his brief was completed. He sent for the harber of was an eleven hours of continuous intellectual effort, his brief was completed. He sent for the harber and was shaved; he took a very slight breakfast of lea and erackors he looked over his papers to see that they were all in order and tied them up; he read the norming journals to amuse and change his thoughts, and tren he went into court and made that grand argument which, Judge, Wayne, said about twenty years afterward, released every creek and river, every take and harbor in our country from the interference of monopolies.

Whatevor he may have thought of his powers on the preceding night, the tourt and the bar eaknowledged their whole force that day. And yet, at the end of five hours, when he ceased apeaking, he could hardly be said to have faken what would amount to half the resultion of the law is continuous infraction of the first proud to the first power of a common med for above two and thirty hours, and, out of t

THEY WANTED LETTING ALONE, Did the Children, as the Kind Ladies Found

When the Mother Came, One of the most unfortunate things a person can attempt in Gotham is the indiscriminate secretical this speed Semantics and two the worst and the secretic should be loss of the secretic state of the practice of the good Samaritan act upon the ungrateful nineteenth century public. py illustration of this was furnished the other day on a crowded corner in the Sixth avenue shopping district. A perambulator had been wheeled up in front of a shop window, with a

FORTY-TWO MILES ON A MULE.

STORY OF A DAT'S JOURNEY THROUGH THE PANAMA ISTHMUS.

When the Mar Start on Time-A Belt of Gold May Be Uncomfortable-Parts About a Commbian Ferry-Home of a Virginian -Ja a Cross-roads Hostelry-The Children Did Not Look Alike-Possibly a Wheelmon Might Like to Try Tale Road.

The road from Agnadulce to Santiago, the capital of the State of Veraguas in the Isthmus of Panama. is forty-two miles long. It is al-most level, and in the month of February it is invariably dry. The scenery is pleasant and the air not too hot. For an expert horseman, well mounted, it is a very delightful ride; for a tenderfoot on a giggling mule the case is different. Mine was the different case when, on the morning of Feb. 10, 1803, I started out with Senor Don Juan José Diaz, ex-Mayor of Panama, to take the ride. I had never learned to ride, and my mount was a mule that neither loped nor paced. It simply jiggled. Luckily it was a big, strong mule-luckily for it as well as myself-for otherwise we should not have covered the route. As showing how seeming trifles make all the

difference between the painful and the com-

fortable in a weary journey, it is worth telling

that I was really worried in the day's ride only by a loose belt of gold that hung pretty well up under my arms. As the mule jiggled this belt flopped against my ribs. One flop was nothing, and a hundred passed unnoticed, but with every step of the mule the blow was re-peated, and at the end of the ten hours the blood had begun to settle under the pounded skin because of the bursting of tiny veins, and the blows became as painful as blows on a boil. It took twelve hours to cover the distance, including a stop for breakfast, but during the last two hours of the time I made my mule walk. In spite of the physical discomfort, however, it was a very interesting ride. We started from Aguadulee-Sefior Diaz, his 17-year-old son Julio, and myself-at about 4:30 in the morning. We had been called at 4 o'clock, and, as soon as dressed, went to the house where we had been getting our meals and found a light but comforting breakfast of coffee, white bread, hot corn cakes (tortillas), and fried eggs. The fact that it was ready for us on time is worth noting, for the one thing of which travellers in the Spanish Main com-plain most is the disposition of the people to delay and idle away the time. As Ben Pears, a Pittsburgh mining engineer whom I met in Honduras, said, "It takes them an hour and a half to boil water, and then it isn't any too - hot." The fact was and is that the great men among them can have anything they want and get it on time. I was with Senor Diaz at Aguadules, and he wanted to make an early start, so we got an early start. When travelling alone I was sometimes mistaken for a foreign ambassador or something of the sort, and then the way matters humped themselves was

job and afraid he'd find one. At such times I Riding out of Aguadules or any other town on the Isthmus is like riding out of no other towns I ever saw except on the American desert. The moment I passed the last shack of the settlement I was in the wilderness. In all fertile America there are gardens around suburban houses, and then come the fleids of the near by farmers. In the 1sthmus there are

least ng to behold. At others they thought I

was a gringe down on his luck, looking for a

counter and some little gourd cups. I suspect that the bottles contained what they call toother wated, which is as accurately de-scriptive of the drink as the American Indian

scriptive of the dring as the American indust term of fire water.

Against the wall leaned three cots. This combined store and barroom was a dormitor by night. Those were six chairs about the room. To four of them lighting cocks were tethered. The combined store, barroom, and dormitory was a faileden cop as well. The combined farmer, merchant, and hotel keeper was a man of spotting blood. These rounters at frequent intervals made the welkin fring with their crowing, and structed about and dragged one wing on the doct and did such over the great of commandations. It was not to the corner of the commandation of the doct and did such other they for the chairman and for a patient of the commandation. After a little the landlord, a large man for a native, black eyed, black baired, and swarthy, but not unpleasant, came along. He was group and one in particular. Then the wife, a comely woman of perhaps 25, with her long black hair in two braids down her back and her brown eyes smiling a welcome, came to say that breakfast was ready.

As we went into the next room the man told her what I said about his birds. Thereat she called two little girls of about six and eight years from the verands and told me they were her daughters. The older of the two had eyes and hair and complexion like her father black as night and swarthy—hut she was pretty and attractive, as about all the Ladino children are. I don't know whom the younger girl resembled khe land very light hair, blue eyes, and a pinky white complexion. She was very pretty tos. I kissed and praised both the dark and the light one with all the extremely mush adjectives of the language that I had learned. Then I looked at the Don, who chuckled and said we must early dry water courses of the day I saw some signs of game. There were decreasins at the few houses we saw, and rabbits cantived from clump to clump to brush. The lon said the country was alive with deer, and that they could be found easily along the party dry water courses of the days is a solid masses of the west

and further.

As the sun was sinking well down to the bills in the west, the Don led the way to a house on a little plaza in the edge of Santiago. A portly widow, who had a store and a bakery and a blooming family and a room to let, greeted him and me pleasantly, and then laughed at me because I was lame in dismounting from the mule. A barefooted boy took away the mule and brought my baggang. I got a supper that included five courses of soon, meats, vegetables, and sweets, and then I went to sleep quickly on a cot, in spile of the fact that a lot of rats had a straightaway race track on the fish poles that supported the tile roof immediately ever my head, and were hobbling what seemed to be a Finnity, or some such such well attended meeting, there. What I learned about Santiago—Santiago, the Holy City" they call it without intending to be sareastle—will be told at another time.

John R. Speans.



THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

What the Women Are Talking About and Something Which Interests Them Very Much Just Now.



residing at 40 Cranston street, Providence, Il. L. in the person concerned. explanation:

"I wish that every person might know my story. For ten years I had been suffering from terrible exhaustion and was all run down, as thousands of our

"I don't think any one ever lived on less food than I did, so weak was my stomach, and so poor my appetite. I doctored constantly, but got no relief from my great sufferings. And now ladies, listen to what I did to get well. I took that most wonderful of all medicines, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and it cured me.

"Yes, perfectly and completely cured ma of all my troubles. From the first bottle there was improvement. I have always recommended this great remedy to everybody, and advise every suffering woman to use it. Take it, sister sufferers, and it will cure you."

Another remarkably interesting cure is that of Miss Louise J. Sargent of Williamington, Mass. She has been a great sufferer and has good reason to write as follows:

"About five years ago I began to have spells of sleeplessness, and during the day was taken with fainting spells. My nerves were completely shattered and I had to resort to sleeping powders, for without them I would lie awake all night.

'I was reduced to a mere skeleton, and at last was obliged to take to my bed. My doctor | 1 know they would be made well and strong." said it was a very bad case of nervous prestration, and expressed very grave hopes of my getting over it. After I had been in hed four weeks he gave me up and said I could not live. I had to be fed like a baby and looked forward to my death to be relieved of my suffering.

One day a friend came from the West and visited me; on seeing how sick I was she wanted me at once to take a medicine that had cured her of the same trouble. I was

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An ingenious arrangement has been devised

and put in operation by a London concern by

which the automatic feeding of single sheets

of paper to printing machines of the ordinary

cylinder pattern, or two-feeder, perfecting, lithographic, or ruling machine is carried out

in an entirely satisfactory manner-the ap-

paratus, in a word, while of simple construc-

tion and management, is capable of automat-ically separating a single sheet of paper from

the bulk and laying the sheet to exact register

the bulk and laying the sheet to exact register in the grippers of the machine. In the accomplishing of this effect two boards are affixed in the usual position on the sides of the machine, which sides also carry two vertical sliding frames surmounted by a cross-head which supports a radial beam for the purpose of regulating the weight or pressure upon the paper, the apparatus being allowed sufficient play on the slides by means of anti-friction pulleys. The metiva power for carrying the shoet forward is taken by means of a chain-drive from the shaft of the cylinder, thus insuring that no sheet is fed except in accord with the motion of the cylinder.

An interesting discussion is still going on

concerning M. Tellier's ingenious scheme for

cheap power, the idea in this case being the

production of motive power by using a com-

bustible gas, employing the heat generated by

its explosion to generate steam, and the use of

the vapor of ammonia. When the gas has operated on the piston, it escapes at a tem-

perature of about 400° into a generator, where

perature of about 400° into a generator, where steam is produced, which is used to act upon the opposite side of the piston from the gases. For this method or system two special advantages are claimed, namely, the high temperature due to combustion of the gas prevents cylinder condensation, and the steam assists in lubrication. The completed machine for realizing the due effect of this principle consists of two cylinders, one making its forward stroke under the action of the explosive gases, and its return stroke by the action of steam, while the other is operated entirely by vapor of ammonia. Thus, according to M. Tellier, there can be no doubt, theoretically or practically, that 44 pounds of coal per horse power per hour is an economy which can be secured.

A London paper claims that in the manufac-

ture of steel rules, standards, and measuring

nstruments no work in the world can equal

that city. To insure this accuracy and relia-

bility, the practice pursued with the steel

blades, after they have been ground, glazed,

and tempered, is to coat them with an acid-re-

dry, the blades are placed upon the table of a

gry, the blaces are bases upon the task of a pantograph, its work being to transfer to the steel blades, in diminished size, any marks, letters, or figures that may be traced from the copy; the latter is a plate of thin rine, or any suitable metal, usually four times larger than the rules to be made, the divisions, figures, and letters all being made four times larger than they are required to be when en-

the rules to be made, the divisions, figures, and letters all being made four times targer than they are required to be when engraved upon the steel biades—the object of this increased size being to diminish any imperfection there may be upon the copy. There is a tracer connected by a system of bands and pulleys to the table, so constructed as to move in two opposite directions at right angles to each other. Above the table are fixed two rows of holders, each having a diamond point, and these holders are raised and lowered at the will of the operator by a treadle, so that both divisions, figures and letters are traced from the copy and transferred. In a diminished proportion, to the steel blades, the result of all this being work of exquisits accuracy and refrection. The diamond points being required only to cut through the varnish, the blades are taken from the machine and elected, the acid burning away the steel wherever the diamond point has been traced.

One of the difficulties which have stood to the way of the substitution of paper pulp for wood in the manufacture of pencils, says fudustries, has been the toughness of the paper covering, and its consequent resistance to the action of a knife; but by a new process which has lately been introduced, the molecular cubesion of the paper is modified in such a

manner that it can be cut as easily as colar wood. In realizing this the paper is in the first place made into tubes, and a quantity of these are placed in a frame at the lower end of a cylinder, the substance which is to be used as marking material being placed in the cylinder while in a phastic condition, and sufficient pressure applied to force it into the hollow centres of the paper tubes, the mechanical appliances for this operation being such as to insure the dost nericed result. After the completion of this process the precisits are dried in a gradual manner at increasing temperatures for six days, and then plunged into a wessel of motion paralline wax which readers the paper pulp of the required texture.

for illushing textile fairies, an apparatus being provided by which one place of cloth may be sewed to another piece of cloth without

stopping the calender. In this case, the cloth

to be calendered is mounted upon the usual pivots and supported in hearings in the frames

pirots and supported in bearings in the frames of the machines it passes upward, and is drawn forward by two draw rollers at the top of the frame. One of those rollers serves to drive by a strap a shaft, upon which are mounted two sets of came, thuse acting alon be wis attached to levers, in order to actuate such levers for the removal of role, upon which the cloth is to be folded over. These roles are contained in a box, from whence they fail down an inclined passage, and are caught and carried forward by calches or lingers at the sold of the levers. The role are moved from one point to another, as suitable intervals, and the pirit has in fisher over thought the precoding ones.

The sand blast, it is stated is coming more

and more into use in operations connected with all kinds of metallic manufacture, and is applied with great success to the cleaning of iron and steel plates, brass from and sheel castings forgings, &c. for purposes where a particularly sheat surface is rejulred, from from scales, sand, or other matters, such as for turning, tooling, galvantzing, plating paint-

manner that it can be cut as easily as colar

sisting varnish, and, on the latter becoming

I.I. Providence is talking | anxious to take anything that was known to be over the latest sensation good, and began its use. The effect was won-there. Mrs. A. Turnbuil, derful, for in less than ten days I was sitting up and in a month could to dressed and walk around my room, something I had not done for over six months. I continued taking the

medicine, and to-day am as well and atrong as and makes the following | any one in the United States, "Had it not been for Dr Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I should not be here to write about my wonderful curs, and can only say that Dr. Greene, the discoverer of this great medicine, has my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for taking me from death's door ladies are. I had the neuralgia learfully, and and giving me back my health and strength, when my friends and physiciaus thought I

was about to die." Another equally wonderful cure is that of Mrs. J. B. Thompson of Stowe, Vt. Bere is what she says and is always ready to cor-

roborate: " Last spring I was so nervous that I could not sleep at nights. I had the grippe and came near dying. I was frightfully nervous and my left side was paralyzed so that I had no use of it, and my heart was so bad that I could only be raised in bed one inch at a time.

"I also had kidner trouble severeir. I treated constantly, but could not get cured. Hearing of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I decided to try it. I can truly say that never have I seen any medicine that I could perceive such quick and decided benefits from as this remedy. I was in a fearful condition and now am entirely cured by this wonderful medicine. Before taking it I could not bear the least noise in the house, not even

my darling boy's presence.
"The slightest sound would startle me and make me have a terrible feeling. Oh, that everybody would use this grand medicine! Such overwhelming evidence as this no one can resist. Take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and you will be cured. It is purely vegetable and harmless, and is the prescription and discovery of that well-known and most successful specialist in curing ner-yous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greens of 35 West 14th st. New York city. Any one can cousuit him, free, personally, or by letter .-

ing. The slightly roughened surface left by the sand blast causes the tin, sinc plating materials or paint to athere to it with greater force than when otherwise prepared. Further, hidden surfaces in cored castings can be cleaned by the rebounding of the grains of sand; and the binst operates with emai facility upon that angular, curved and other irregular surfaces. It is proposed to apply the process to the cleaning and rougheding of ships' plates, previous to painting, the system of thist employed being that in which steam is used to give the needed velocity to the sand, but before the stream of mingled steam and sand has reached the object under treatment it is not by a counter current of air, which sweeps uside the steam and allows the said alone to pass on, so that nothing but cool, dry sand strikes the object. The steam being thus carried away by a side outlet, connected by means of a flexible table with an exmausting apparatus, the workman is enabled to readily watch the progress of the operation and to direct the blast at the proper angle against all parts of the surface. The spent sand is collected from time to time for use again. The apparatus requires steam at fifty to sixty pounds pressure per finch.

of the report of the special commission aptermine on the most practicable way of constructing the great Siberian railway, the conclusion arrived at being that the work should be accomplished step by step, but with the resuit that the line should be completed in 1900. It is estimated that the cost of construction need not exceed 250,000,000 roubles, spread over a period of ten years, so that the treasury would only have to advance the sum of 25,000,000 roubles a year. It is, however, suggested that a proper exercise of economy would reduce the sum name! to the extent of some 50,000,000 roubles, so that the cost per verst would not exceed from 25,000 to 25,000 roubles. The line would be as narrow as possible: conduits excepted, all the work would be in wood, and large stations would only be established at the most important points. At the leginning of the enterprise also there would be a minimum of rolling stock, and for this reason engines of the eight wheels would be employed, except in the steppes, where engines of six wheels night be adopted. Another suggestion is, that those sections most promising of revenue be commenced first. suit that the line should be completed in 1900.

The city of Leeds appears to have taken the lead in possessing a forge which has the machinery, presses, and appliances for manufacthat which is sent from some of the shops in | turing railway wagons from one piece of metal. whether iron or steel-that is, the wagon itself, outside the wheels, axles, springs, &c.; the wagons being made by means of a press and wagons being made by means of a cress and dies, and in a comparatively short time, from a heated plate, the sutes and bottom of a wagon are formed, there being no need of angle iron, or steel or riveting. The operations made thus far in this line show that, with the use of mild steel for the purpose, liners is no difficulty in stamping out such wagons without making bad corners—in fact, the whole wagon, when linished, seems to be one compact and solid piece of metal, without flaw or crack anywhere visible, it being thus evident that no great strain or tension comes from the manner in which the plate is treated in such a process. Wagons thus manufactured are comparatively cheap, as well as strong and durable, also light from a haulage point of view. The idea is suggested in a French journal,

that, in order to insure greater strength and consequently more safety in ropes used for scaffolding purposes, particularly in localities where the atmospere is destructive of hemp fibre, such ropes should be dipped, when dry, into a bath containing twenty grains of sainhate of copper per liter of water, and kept in roak in this solution some four days, afterward being dried; the ropes will thus have also the a certain quantity of sulphate of copper, which will preserve them a long time both from the attacks of animal persentes and frem rot. The copper sait may be fixed in the fibres by a ceating of far or by soaps water, and in order to do this it may be passed through a bath of boiled far, hot, drawing it through a bath of boiled far, hot, drawing it at mough a bath of boiled far, hot, drawing it of any and harden. In a second method, the rope is soated the account of 100 grams of comp per liter of water. The copper soap thus formed in the fibre of the rope is stated to present the coal pure coal when tar.

In the coal mines of Kladow, in Bohemis, there have been located two pairs of com-pound pumping engines, which forms notable plant. They drive double-acting planger pumps with twenty-eight-inch stroke for one pumps with twenty-sight-inch stroke for one engine and three-fect stroke for the other, and run at a smeel of from forty to seventy two ravolutions per minute. The engines are located seventeen hundred feet below the surface of the ground, and they raise water face of the ground, and they raise water against this whole head, doing the work with euse and smooth running. These pumps are the invention of front likelier, a well-known scientist of hierin, and, it is said have given remarkably antisfactory results wherever used.

The Struggle for Life in Louden.

The Struggle for Life in Louden.

Less the Lesis for, Nes.

To be unemployed is sometimes a terrible reality. Such it is for the father of the little boy sharged with begging at How street the other day. The boyle had a leading of seven, all under lifteen. The mother is a hard working woman when she can I not anything to do, this of the boys carns part ab ut enough to ray the rest of is a week. The father suffers from another chest disease and, from one cause or other, he is able to earn little by his trade of reabiles. But, the other day, he managed to rake a separal of three peace, and, win this, he ast up in the trade of match soiler, with the delinquent child as selection. The profits tid not suffice for the support of a family of nine-one a sickly haby who wasted physic, as well as loot, or perhaps only foot as physic, as well as loot, or perhaps only foot as physic, as well as loot, or perhaps only foot as physic, as well as loot, or perhaps only foot as physic, as well as loot, or perhaps only foot as physic, as

The distinction of having the greatest num-The distinction of having the greatest number of not men in one contribute to broast to the last finitiation of the Storts Grands. The "A" or right lank commany of that the statistion has overninest ment on its roll, and their average height is six fact that and a quarter inches, all feet four inches and one stands sixfally over six feet seven inches, he individual member of the company is less than six feet in height. in height.